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B. SHEPPARD No. 131 Briest, corner
Union, will continue to keep on hand a large and
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ing of Lattles and itentiemen's Saddles, Pine & Course
Harness, Trunks, Vallees, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Col
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I would respectfully call attention to my stock, and tense by atrict attention and promptness, to morit continuance of the public patronage All kinds of repairing promptly done, and in a pro per menner. sep20 '59 131, Main Street '

CARBON OIL!

HAVE ESTABLISHED AN OIL REFINERY
in this city, on Lindsey street, below the Gas
Works, where I keep constantly in hand and for
sale a good quality of filuminating and Lubricating
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or drays. Dealers and others in want of any of the
above articles will find it to their interest to give me
a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Office, Main-St., between Monroe and Union. MONEY RECEIVED ON TRANSIENT DEPOSIT M UNET RESERVED OF TRANSPORT DEPOSITS
Promptly attended to. Exchange on the East bought
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THOS. H. LIST, President.
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Wholesole Grocers & Produce Dealers Nos, 70 and 80 Mnin-St., Wheeling, Va., Wz desire to state to the friends of the late firm

Wx desire to state to the friends of the late firm, and to the trude generally, that we are in possession of the most ample facilities for the transaction of a Wholessle Grocery and Produce Business.

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Wheeling, January 2d, 1860.] jan7

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Pistols, Rifles, Carbines & Shot Guns PATENTS OF 1840; 1855; 1857; 1858. CARPETS RUGS, OIL CLOTHS
Well Paper, Curtain Materials,
[And Upholstery Ware of every description MIESE ARMS HAVE NO EQUALS IN QUALITY and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy

and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy on the United States; and the principal governments.

Barppe; are uniform in all their parts, are simple, stafe, sure, servicable and can be had in one hindred varieties, as well as Cartridges of Powder, ball and shot, and all small parts for repairs, from all respect sable gan dedlers, and the Hardware trade generally Address, Secretary
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THE PEOPLE'S BANK III OF WHEELING. Office No. 59 Main screet, first door South of Bank of

Discount days, Wednesdays, 10 A. M. TRANSIENT AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS THANE .

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POYSI TOYSI A good assortment of American and German Toys, for sale cheap, wholesale nd retail, by JOS. GRAYES.

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VOLUME X.

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Building, corner Market & John streets
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ted to give satisfaction. Also, work built to order o
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Offered to the trade, in city and country, at lose prices
and of the best quisity. Cash and prompt
customers are invited to call. apl, 59

WOOL HATS.—190 dos. Men and Boys' Wool
Hats just opened, which we offer uncommenty
low, wholesale and retail.
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SALT.—500 bbls. Pittsburgh and Obio River,
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WHEELING, VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1862.

NUMBER 188.

Daily Intelligencer

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TWELVE SOLID LINES OF NONPARKIL, (OR ONE INCH.) OR Day,.... 1 sqs.......\$0 75 | Three Weeks, One Day, ... 1 sqs. ... \$9.75 | Three Weeks. ... \$4.50 Two Days. ... 1 00 | One Months. ... 5 00 Three Days. ... 1 25 | Two Months. ... 8 00 Four Days. ... 1 50 | Three Mouths. ... 10 00 Five Days. ... 1 5 | Six Months. ... 15 00 One Week ... 2 00 | One Year, ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 20 00 Two Weeks. ... 3 30 | Six Months. ... 30 | Six Months. ...

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N. B.—Will practice in the several Courts of this
und the neighborine Counties. ding to the space occupied and the number of changes made.

All advertisements from transient persons or strange ers, to be paid for in advance.

Business Cards not exceeding five lines, \$10 per year, or \$6 for six months, but for a shorter period nothing will be counted less than a square.

The privilege of Annual Advertising is limited to the Advertisers' own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other prsons as well as all legal advertisements of auction sales and read estate, sent in by them must be paid for at the usual rates.

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ections, will be inserted until foroid and ordingly, Notices for Political Meetings to be charged in all

Marriages, Notices of Funerals, and annoncements of sermons, 50 cents each. nonv11-759 FROM MARSHALL COUNTY.

West Virginia and its Organic Law. MOUNDSVILLE, VA., March 8th, 1862. Editors Intelligencer:

The design of every Government is, or ought to be, to promote in the highest de-gree, the general happiness and welfare of its citizens. The Constitution is the de-liberate expression of the will of the whole people, as to the mode of their government people, as to the mode of their government and the manner in which the public au-thority is to be executed. If the founda-tion is radically wrong the legal auper-structure reared upon it must of necessity partake of its defects.

Geographical disseverence, a total abence of community of feeling and interest between West Virginia and the Eastern portion of the State, and more especially the secession of Virginia from its constitutional relations to the Government of the United States, and its subsequent affilia-United States, and its subsequent amina-tion with the simulated government of the Confederate States, in the opinion of most people, justified and rendered necessary a division of the State and the organization of a new State. Experience had demon-strated to the people that in the accom-nishment of this object certain reforms Nails, Window Glass, Cincinnati Soap fron, Fint Glassware, Lard Oill, Steel, Green Uliassware, Lime, Printing Paper, Axles, Wrapping Paper, Cement, Roein, Wooden Ware, Starch, Together with many articles of Pittsburgh and Wheeling manufacture. plishment of this object certain reforms were needed and were resential to their welfare. These reforms may be briefly enumerated thus: First, the establishment of taxation upon all species of property; second, representation in both Houses of the Legislature upon the suffrage basis; third, so to provide that the character which the State has heretofore maintained and exercised, of a great internal improve-ment company for the construction of all railroads and mud turnpikes at the expense and grievous taxation of the people should be avoided, and any such power of appropriation by the legislature prohibited; fourth, that some reasonable and adequate provision should be unade upon the sub-ject of education; fifth, that the county court sys em should be amended; sixth, that property existing in states at the time of the adoption of the Constitution should be secured and protected, but that a door should be opened by express constitutional The Citizen's Deposit Bank DANK OPEN FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M., UNTIL
DP. M. Discount days—Thursdays 10 o'clock A.

Money received on transient deposit.
interest paid on special deposits.

Collections made and proceeds promply remitted. provision, for the prospective gradual ex-tinction of the institution of slavery.

Four of the objects above specified have been accomplished, the remaining one, the fifth and sixth have not. The lifth, the County Court system constitutes a part of and is identified with the whole history of the State; and the only revision ever asked for or desired by any considerable number of the people was in the matter of the expense of its operations. This has not been done; but the entire system itself has been abolished, and in its place has been substituted a multiplicity of new, crude, undi-gested, untried, ungalled for, and expensive offices and officers to augment expense and

taxation, and to produce confusion.

All the revision needed was the continuance of the system, providing that one Jus-tice from each Magisterial district, and not K EEP constantly on hand Brandles, Scotch and Irish Whiskles, Jamaica Rums and Cordials, all as formerly, should constitute the License and also the Lavy Courts, and that three Justices should constitute a Court for the trial of all civil and criminal causes, and also an Examiner's Court, at two dol-lars compensation, per diem. This prolars compensation, per diem. This pro-vision would reduce the working expenses of the system fully three fourths, preserve Examining Courts, and continue the sys-tem in its accustomed forms, acknowledged A and made to order, printed heads if required magazines, Music and all kinds of printed matter bound in the best and most substantial style at rea pable prices. All work guaranteed. nov20'58 usefulness and integrity, and time honored associations.

associations.

The Court system proposed, will, if practically tested, prove a delay of, and indirectly a denial of, justice. No one, I apprehend, familiar with our Court system and their operations (and most are so) can fail to anticipate correctly that if all the business, civil and criminal, is transferred and confined to one judicial forum, that most, or all, the time will be occupied with criminal prosecutions and appeals, without scarcely a possibility of reaching and dis-posing of contested cases on the civil docket, even if jurors were to remain for an in-definite period, which they will not gener-ally do, even under compulsory process.

The Sixth, the emancipation provision, was virtually rejected, and an inoperative substitute adopted, to mock the demands, the hopes and the just expectations of the people. A century had passed in the his-tory of West Virginia, and with its salubrious climate, rich mountains and plains navigible rivers and inexhaustable resources, it was under the blighting and paralizing influence of its institutions, but upon the threshold of improvement and advancement, with the great tide of emigration with skill, enterprise and capital pass-ing by; and in too many instances from its borders to rear homes, villages and cities on the green, free labor prairie of the West; and yet, by the judgment of this

Convention, the cause (slavery) must con-tinue, and the effect will follow. It must continue, too, at a time when it has kindled the flames of civil war through-out the land, and is making war upon, and seeking the overthrow and destruction of the Constitutional government. That slavery is the cause of this war is proven by the existence of aggressive war to-day in

WHELLING, VA.

WHELLING, VA.

HAVEremoved to their NEW WAREROOMS, No.

47 Main Street, and No. 8 Quincy Street.

By Main Street Entrance, next door to Baker
Hopkins. Quincy Street entrance near the Balt.

R. R. Depot, and wharf. very slave State.

That it is inimical to, and sceking th destruction of the Constitutional Govern ment of the land, is demonstrated by the whole record of the rebellion, from its

From the foregoing, and many other reasons which might be adduced, I infer that the form of government proposed will not promote in the highest degree, the general happiness and welfare of the citizens, which is our postulate. And farther, that it does not conform to the second, to will of the whole people as to their mode of government, &c., is to my mind clearly demonstrated in the action of the Convention itself. If the Convention fully believed that this proposed form of government, &c. is to my mind clearly demonstrated in the action of the Convention itself. If the Convention fully believed that this proposed form of government, and no other, was the will and wish of the people, why refase them the poor privilege of expressing their sentiments at the polls, for or against Battelle's resolution? This was all it proposed. The cross to ourselves will be great, the convention was obviously moulded and controlled by those who were not only opposed to a present or prospective free of the collection of the convention was obviously moulded and controlled by those who were not only opposed to a present or prospective free of the collection.

The cost to ourselves will be great, but to a new State; and the course of their agents to them the paper is and their children; and it is agents jealously watched. Even a paper blockade has been strenuously denied to the children; and it is agents jealously watched. Even a paper blockade has been strenuously denied to the children; and it is agents jealously watched. Even a paper blockade has been strenuously denied to the children; and it is agents jealously watched. Even a paper blockade has been strenuously denied to the children; and it is agents jealously watched. Even a paper blockade has been permitted to exist, and their children; and it is agents jealously watched. Even a paper blockade has been strenously denied to the demesters and their children; and it is agents jealously watched. Even a paper blockade has been permitted to exist, and the cities of the measure pa opposed to a present or prospective free State, but to a new State; and the course pursued was and is certain to accomplish

on County Organization, and substituting the County Court system, amended as above suggested, and adopting in the Con-stitution, as part and parcel thereof, the Battelle resolution or its equivalent. This could with a properly constituted Conven-tion be done in three days; but it would be essential to the accomplishment of this result, for the people now to address them-selves to the object in earnest, and weed out from the Convention the Moccasin Ranger allies, by public meetings or otherwise, and send true men in their place. The Constitution would then commend

itself to the wants, feelings and interests of the people and would be adopted by them by acclamation, and Congress would welcome the new State as adding an additional star in the szure galaxy of our national einblem—a new ally in support of our Constitutional Government, and a new competitor in the race of prosperity, re-nown and empire. Junius.

Very Late Southern News. Caving in of the Rebellion. HUMILIATING CONFESSIONS.

The Proposed Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco-The Braft-No For-eign Recognition Hoped for, etc., etc. (From the Richmond Examiner.)

THE WAR AN INVASION FOR COTTON.

Who has read without deep mortification the late order of the Federal Government that the "cotton just taken in Ten-nessee, to the amount of \$100,000, shall be forwarded to New York?" Fifty thousand bales, it is said, are already in New York, brought from Port Royal; another quantity was secured by the gunboats ascending the Tennessee river; now it is certain that a hundred thousand dollars' worth—twenty-five hundred bales-have been secured on the first entrance into Tennessee.

EXPLANATION OF OUR AUTIVE CAMPAIGN. This war has been made because of cot-on. It is indispensable to the commercial fabric of the United States. If we had no cotton and no tobacco, the North would not have put 600,000 men in the field and spent three millions of dollars every day for our subjugation. European nations have be-come clamorous, and the Governments of France and England press upon Lincoln for the immediate fulfilment of his promises to seize and deliver over cotton to their merchants and manufacturers at a less price and in less time than they could get it from the planters even with open ports. Hence the hurried and premature commencement of this campaign by Buell, McClellan and Burnside, before their preparations were completed, contrary to their intentions, and against their predictions—in the mouth of February instead of the mouth of April. This is the explanation of the sudden start of the Federal army,—Europe would be patient no longer, and Europe would be patient no longer, and the United States found that it must absolutely do something at once, or run the risk of great dangers both at home and

To get our cotton is this invasion made and, so far as they have come, they have actually secured cotton—an article which may be destroyed in any quantity by a band no stronger than a child of five years old, with the simple, easily furnished, and cheap machinery of a box of friction Yet the owners of that pro duct have been vehement in their decla rations that they would burn every shred rather than leave it to be the booty of the enemy. What is the explanation of the fixed fact that some cotton, though not,

indeed, a considerable quantity, is actually in the possession of the United States

Do the proprietors of the cotton get any money for it? Not one dime; not one cent; not the thousandth part of a cent; Cotton and tobacco are decreed contraband of way and, as such, become the lawful spoil of the invader. If he succeeds in over-running the entire South, the cotton he finds will pay part of his expenses, at any rate he will and does take every fibre of it to himself. Whether it is burnt by the pro prietor's own hand, or whether it falls into the proprietor. COTTON DEARER THAN LIPE:

In the first case he has the better chance to save himself; for, if the Confederacy triumph! the cotton destroyed by its own people to thwart the foe will be duly paid

The explanation of its consistency is found in the construction of the humer mind. Persons who have a certain amount of reflection and principle, prefer to sacrifice their lives rather than live to incure greater misfortunes than death; many others have sufficient intelligence to destroy initial point till now. But still the people their property when they perceive that i have not suffered enough from it, in treas-will be employed to their own hurt. But ure and blood; but by the fiat of the juntal with a large portion of the human race with a large portion of the human race, the instincts are stronger than reason.

In the instincts are stronger than reason.

These will hold to their lives, and keep their property long after it is either rational of or it and after it, to gate inpon it and fear it, and to worship it and sacrifice their property long after it is either rational or useful to do so. To the last instant of existence they will hope that something will save them. They cannot burn to it.

These will hold to their lives, and keep the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been permitted to clandestinely purchase arms and ammunity of existence they will hope that something will save them. They cannot burn to it.

These will hold to their lives, and keep the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been permitted to clandestinely purchase arms and ammunity of its ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been permitted to clandestinely purchase arms and ammunity of existence they will hope that something will save them. They cannot burn ports of that country, while a similar private laws have been violated, and the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been permitted to clandestinely purchase arms and ammunity of existence they will hope that something will save them. They cannot burn to state the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been permitted to clandestinely purchase arms and ammunity of existence they will save them. They cannot burn the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been permitted to clandestinely purchase arms and ammunity of existence they will save them. They cannot burn the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been violated, and the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been violated, and the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been violated, and the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been violated and the ordinary amenities of li

If done effectually, it must be done by the military power, and with the general authority of the Government. If done at all, it must be done before the enemy is on

its defeat.

To expect Congressional endorsement of this Constitution, is simply absurd. Vallandigham perhaps would vote for it, if any person desires his vote, but he alone, of all the representatives from the free States, would or could do so, unless they court political death more than men latterly generally do.

Time in this matter is important. A new State will sooner be formed if the proposed Constitution were withdrawn, without the expense of a useless election, and another Constitution reported; eliminating from it all the new fangled projects on County Organization, and substituting the County Court system, amended as Then it will be easy to finish their work in time to do it well.

The moral effect of this resolute and sen-

sible proceeding would be incalculably great. Twenty victories like that one at Manassas Plains would not help the Southern Confederacy so much. The subject is now before Congress, and will be the test of that body's merit. Whether there is sufficient unity and energy in Congress and the present Government to do anything more than discuss it, may be doubtful. THE REBEL STATES HUMILIATED-NO RO

[From the Richmond Examiner.] The Confederate States have been hu-

The disasters at Reanoke Island and Fort Donelson were not the sources of the humiliation; for that of the former, all the circumstances considered, was, perhaps, inevitable, and the latter compensa-ted by the vigor of the resistance and the loss of the enemy—both were among the fallen back originally upon the weapons we could have effectually wielded, and should wield now—we could have compelled that baughty nation to accede to every reasonable wish.

PEDERAL ATROCITY SUMMED UP. The paths of our enemy have been marked with runn, barbarism, and shameless atrocities. He has laid cities and villages in waste; stripped widows and orphaus of death's legacies; overthrown municipalideath's legac death's legacies; overthrown municipalities and State Governments; imprisoned citizens without warrant; beggared the mechanic and manufacturer; aimed at judicial murder by calling privateering piracy; boarded neutral vessels vi et armis, and arrested the sacred persons of ambassadors; violated the law of nature and of untions by endeavoring to destroy the harbors of the South, and shut our people out from all intercourse with humanity, by an unheard of barbarism; ripped open the knapsacks of our capturod soldiery, robbing them of clothing, moneys, necessaries of life, and even of the instruments of their surgeons.

From the commencement of this war, the enemy have been a foe to mankind, religiou, and civilization.

NO HOPE OF RECOGNITION. NO HOPE OF RECOGNITION.

Farewell to the expectations of aid from across the Atlantic. We must become the arbiters of our national fortunes. We must buckle on the armor of earnestness, and wage a relentless and deadly war upon our open foe. Meanwhile, we should teach those who are not with us that we owe to them no obligations, and that we properly appreciste their ambiguous neutrality. It is no-torious that, from tobacco raised in the Con-federate States, the European Governments derive millions of dollars annually in revderive militons of contars annually in revenues. Not one leaf of that plant should, for the future, be cultivated until that day arrives when we are recognized among the family of nationalities. It is equally notofor the future, be can arrives when we are recognized amount arrives when we are recognized amount family of nationalities. It is equally notorious that there are over seven millions of human souls in Europe wholly dependent for livelihood upon the successful culture of the cotton plant; the greater moiety of whom are British subjects. Now, England hoasts that she can procure a sufficient supboasts that she can procure a sufficient supposed to the supposed t land will be visited with ruin, chaos, and rand will be visited with ruin, chaos, and revolution. Our planters can profitably di-rect their attention, to the growth of other commodities, and they should immediately act upon a concerted resolution to produce nothing from the womb of the soil until our noting from the womb of the soil until our tribulation is passed, but that which is ac-tually necessary to the support of the cause. The consuls of foreign governments should be promptly dismissed from our midst, for, under present circumstances, their presence Is a double insult to our pride; every man is a double insuit to our pride; every man capable of bearing arms should meet the foe hand to hand, and foot to foot, resolved to conquer or be exterminated; and every town, village, city, end blade of grass threatened with pollution by the advancing foe should be literally destroyed. ENGLAND TOO LUKEWARM.

But in the face of all these public out rages—many of which were simed against her own dignity, honor, and independence —England has been a silent, if not an approving spectator; nay, while proclaiming neutrality, she has imparted a continuous negative support to the oppressor and transgressor. If we except the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and, perhaps. that of the "stone blockade," she has not once remonstrated with the Government of that usurper, under whose authority public and private laws have been violated, and the ordinary amenities of life forgotten.—The United States have been permitted to claudestingly nuceees.

Dranesville, Roanoke, Henry and Donelson as the trae causes of our salvation.

Had not the Northern army made these general movements in midwinter, the people and the government would have lounged through the salvation. ed through the Spring as they did through the astumn and winter, and the opening of the true campaign would have found us with half an army. Had not the inputience of the Northern people, and the pressure of the European cabinets forced the hand of Mc-Ciellan, and had he been able to assemble his troops and stores in the position he desired, without a condict to arouse the attention of the Southern people to what we had a condict to arouse the attention of the Southern people to what we Southern people to what was going on, our condition in April and May would have been ten-fold more dangerous than it now is. The disasters we have suffered are mortifying to us and exhiliarate our enemies; they have startled without crippling the Confederacy. Had it lain still two months more, with the army dwindling daily under nessee, at Richmond, and in other places threatened by the invasion; they can give certificates of that taking to the owners, and arrange the material for combustion, and arrange the material for combustion.

the people sinking into indifference, we would have been overrun between the 15th of April and the 1st of May.

Fortunately for us, the Northern government was unable to wait. Fortunately, its first movements secured success on the frontiers, while the second secured success on the frontiers, while the season incapacitated their armies from attaining great results In consequence of those victories. The facts that have put the United States beside themselves with frantic joy have had an effect equally powerful, though of a different description, on the people of the confederacy. Never has a resurrection been more complete. been more complete. Every man, in and out of place, was satisfied by those results that he must take part in the common de-fence if he desired to escape ruin. The army is no longer diminished by furloughs. tts ranks are rapidly filling. The volun-teers of twelve months have nearly all re-enlisted, and those who have not done so natural and ordinary consequences of any great war. But we have been degraded by sitting, through our representatives, upon the steps of English royalty and soliciting the English Government to recognize us. Herein we forgot our own digniwill be forced to it. nize us. Herein we forgot our own dignithere is at least no longer a doubt but ty as a powerful and wealthy nation; for that it will have that force under its combad we been true to ourselves—had we mand before the Northern troops can make mand before the Northern troops can make any considerable advance toward the heart of the Southern territory.

inpelled How the VIRGINIANS TRY TO ESCAPE THE

The muster rolls just handed in to the colonels of the Ninetcenth and One hun making a pair of shoes for a clerk in the Treasury Department, have followed their names with the imposing announcement, "employed on Government work." It is our opinion that this city has al-

ready contributed her quota to the army; but we hope these muster rolls will be published, that the world may know the men who would shirk muster themselves and only parade (in many instances as-sumed) diseases when their country calls for soldiers.

THE DRAFT-RICHMOND TANKERS The Yankees in Richmond, who have een trading and peddling in the neces-

instances of this management by well known Yankee merchants, and tradesmen in Richmond. We hear of a Yankee deal er offering the exemption of himself and workmen from military service by some paltry contract for official upholstery; of another, a coachmaker, getting a contract for haversacks, or some other trifle; and of third "son of the puritans," a bonnet maker, or milliner, notoriously unsound on the southern question, who has screwed himself into the employment of the gov-ernment as a travelling agent, to purchase

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